

## SHOWS HOW WE GRAB A FIRE.

### VOLCANO FOR BROOKLYN HOME- GOERS TO LOOK AT.

Turned Into an Extinct Volcano in Short Order—Chief Croker and Howe Both There—Incidental Illustration of How the Police Handle Big Crowds.

How New York grabs a fire and chokes it was illustrated last evening, with the Brooklyn Bridge supply, at the first alarm, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s stove factory, at 262-66 Water street, had the fire, which began at 8:45 o'clock. Chief Croker was in command of the firemen, and Chief Howe, just back from Baltimore, was one of his lieutenants. There was a real volcano of flame out of the middle of the block, and it looked as if it might develop into almost anything. Howland bound Brooklyn stopped to look, and it was necessary to send extra policemen to the bridge to make the people move on. The blaze was almost directly alongside the bridge approach. Chief Howe ordered the first alarm. He hurried a second, and with Capt. O'Neill of Engine 32 and a crew of firemen, went up the fire escapes in front of the building and attempted to fight the flames that way. Opening the front windows, Howe and the men were caught in a back draught that drove them back to the street. Then Howe rang a third alarm.

The second alarm had broken off Chief Croker's dinner up in Twenty-eighth street, and when he got downtown he rang a fourth and sent a special call for a water tower. Eighteen companies were soon on hand. The chief ordered Howe to attend to the flames in front while he took command at the back. The fire was fierce back there and had burned from the upper floors down as far as the third floor. The building at 262 Water street is only a salesroom and office and is but four stories high. The building at 264-66 is six stories high and runs back to the rear of a big building facing on Pearl street, with an L backing against tenements in Peck slip. The rest of the block is full of tenements, factory buildings, and among other things, contains a warehouse full of chemicals and a bonded warehouse.

"I called out these extra engines so as to have them handy in case the fire spread," said Chief Croker. "There was no use of waiting until the flames had got into the other buildings."

Howe and his men, with the aid of the big water tower, soon had the fire under control. Croker had a dozen lines of hose run through the tenements and buildings in the rear and with these he literally flooded the rest of the building. By 10 o'clock the flames were under control and had been confined on the Water street side to the two upper floors of the tall building. In the rear the fire had got no further down than the second floor.

The appearance of the searchlight on the Water street side created lots of comment among the firemen. It was introduced into the department as a new machine, and it was a temporary success. The machine was of great assistance to the men who were fighting the flames from the front fire escapes. In the Jackson building, in Peck slip, in the rear, a number of employees of a lithographing firm on the top floor rigged up calcium lights in the back windows and this helped the firemen at work on the front. The building by the windows, but was put out with extinguishers. Chief Croker estimated the damage at \$60,000. It took 125 policemen to look out the crowd in the streets and clear the blocks on all sides of the fire. Fifty, 5,000 people had jammed the bridge promenade just west of the New York tower, between the police place and the river. The crowd was so dense that the New York end of the bridge, assembled all the men he could spare from the loops and went out to the promenade, allowing nobody else to go on. The police also prevented any one from going out on the Brooklyn end of the structure. Then a number of cops drove the crowd toward the Brooklyn end. As the crowd moved, the promenade was cleared the crowds were allowed to pass over again, but were kept moving.

The cars on the south roadway moved along very slowly, but did not stop. The police blocked off the street in front of the building. To prevent people from leaving the trolleys, police were strung out along the roadway.

DYNAMITE AND OIL—ONLY THE OIL BURNED. Dynamite and oil were the attractions offered to Austin, Battalion Chief Martin at a fire in the grounds that were formerly occupied by the Woman's Hospital, at Fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues. This fire was simultaneous with the other. It was in the rear of the hospital pavilions, now used for storage by the New York Central's excavators. They stand on the hill at the Park avenue end of the lot. There were six or eight barrels of oil in the shed that was fired first. A watchman, it is said, filled and lighted his lantern there and then threw the match on the oil-soaked floor. The whole place was ablaze in a moment. All of the pavilions are connected by a corridor. Fifty feet to the north was one filled with gasoline and 150 feet west was one containing dynamite. The blaze did not get away from the place where it started.

The firemen held up the Lexington avenue cars for more than half an hour. A big crowd watched the fun.

## FELL AMONG FLOATING ICE.

### Narrow Escape of Boat Captain and Men Who Went to Help Him.

Henry Bullinger, captain of the tugboat Austin of the Daily Towage Line, fell overboard from his boat last evening into the Harlem River at the Third Avenue Bridge. Just as he was boarding the tug the current caused it to move suddenly about two feet away from the pier, and Bullinger missed his footing and fell overboard. The river was full of cakes of ice and the tide was strong.

John Kelly, a tender on the bridge, from his position about forty feet above the stream, threw a rope to Bullinger. The latter grabbed it, but the current dragged him under the bridge. A large cake of ice came along and he scrambled aboard it.

He tied the rope around his waist. Kelly kept a firm hold on the other end and the cake of ice was carried from under Bullinger and he was precipitated again into the river.

The bridge was crowded with people at the time, and all sorts of suggestions were shouted to Kelly and Bullinger. Two deckhands from the tugboat Harlem River put out in a rowboat, but were unable to get within forty feet of Bullinger on account of the ice. In the meantime Bullinger was buffeted about and finally wedged in between two cakes of ice and knocked unconscious. Several men on the bridge went to Kelly's assistance and hauled Bullinger out of the water. He was taken to the Alexander avenue station and rolled on a barrel until an ambulance took him to the Lincoln Hospital, where it is said that he will probably recover.

The two men in the rowboat who tried to rescue him also had a narrow escape. Their boat became wedged in the ice and they tried to walk ashore on the cakes. They fell into the water, but managed to get into the rowboat again. They remained there for two hours until a tugboat captain hit upon the expedient of backing his boat toward them. The ice was cleared away from the rowboat by the action of the propeller and they were rescued.

## HANNA'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

### He Is Growing Weaker and May Not Be Able to Withstand the Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Hanna's condition to-day was more unsatisfactory than at any time during the progress of his illness. Last Monday's bulletin said that he was suffering from "profound physical depression." Since then he has taken very little nourishment, and the bulletin said he was weaker this morning, with temperature 102.2, pulse 100 and respiration 28. Increased doses of strychnine were given him as a heart stimulant.

This bulletin was considered as very unfavorable. It showed that the patient's fever was high, and the data with respect to pulse and respiration indicated increasing weakness.

The bulletin showed that the fever at 6 o'clock was as high as at noon, with respiration the same as at the previous hour and with the pulse even weaker.

The nourishment he takes is lukewarm, which, it has been found, agrees better with the patient than milk. He is able to take very little of this, however, and consequently it has very little appreciable effect in sustaining his remaining strength.

Mr. Hanna's friends are greatly concerned over his condition, and fear that unless the crisis of the fever is reached before the patient's small amount of vitality is exhausted his illness will terminate fatally.

## STOLE MORMON BISHOP'S WIFE.

### The Only Wife He Had, Too—Harem Breaker Was an English Convert.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—Bishop Joseph D. Paul, a high Mormon official, will never try to convert another Englishman to Mormonism. He induced Percy Bunker to become a Mormon. That was while the Bishop was proselyting in England a year ago. Enthusiastic over his convert Paul brought him to Utah, set him up in business and made him a member of the Paul household. Recently he heard rumors that the relations existing between the convert and Mrs. Paul were improper.

"I drove Bunker from my house," the Bishop declared. "My wife confessed that she loved him more than she did me. Then before I could recover my senses both she and Bunker disappeared."

Detectives who are at work on the case say that Bunker and Mrs. Paul have gone to the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Paul took with her the Bishop's little daughter. Even the polygamists are highly incensed over the theft of the Bishop's wife. She is his only wife. Bunker had professed to be an enthusiastic believer in the faith.

## RECORD OPERA RECEIPTS.

### Approximately \$100,000 Taken in Eight Days—"Parsifal" Alone \$38,000.

With the performance of "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night the maximum operatic receipts in this country and probably in any other were reached.

The two performances of "Parsifal" yielded approximately \$38,000. For the representations of "L'Elisir d'Amore" on Friday and Monday, for "Carmen" on Saturday afternoon and for "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Wednesday night, the receipts amounted approximately to \$11,000. For the Sunday night concert with Mme. Sembrich and the Saturday night "Fidelio," with Mme. Ternina, the house was sold out at reduced prices. The receipts for the last week have thus in eight days exceeded \$100,000.

## TO VOTE ON CANAL TREATY.

### The Senate Practically Agrees to Act on or Before Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate today in executive session reached an agreement to vote on the Panama Canal treaty on or before Feb. 23. It was agreed that the date for voting would be decided upon next Monday, when the convenience of Senators will be consulted and the date fixed accordingly. It is possible that the vote may be taken next week. A proposal to vote next Wednesday was, however, vigorously opposed by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), who said that he wanted plenty of time in which to deliver several speeches that he has prepared. Mr. Morgan was not in condition to speak to-day, but his energetic opposition to an early vote was sufficient to postpone further attempts at reaching an agreement.

## HUNTING FILIPINO MUTINEERS.

### Troops Hold the Trails Leading to the Mountains.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—The native governors of the provinces adjoining Vigan, where a mutiny of constabulary recently took place, have telegraphed to Gov. Wright offering assistance and requesting permission to raise volunteers, thus indicating that the desertions are confined to the Vigan garrison. However, the constabulary of Candian and San Estaban have been disarmed as a matter of precaution.

Meantime troops hold the trails leading to the mountainous province of Bontoc, where it is thought the mutineers may try to take refuge, and others are scouring the coast districts.

Col. Thomas reports that he has located the deserters, who are seeking refuge in the mountains near Candian. They fled after robbing several villages and terrorizing the peasants. A fight is expected soon.

## FOUR AMERICANS DROWNED.

### Sailing Party From Manila Captured During a Storm.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—During a storm last Tuesday night a native sailboat that was returning from Alabat Island with a party of Americans on board capsized and sank. Dr. H. Tetamora, a contract surgeon, Dr. J. Williams, a board of health inspector, stationed at Antimoran, Burch McGrew and Grace McGrew, both teachers, from Auburn, Neb., were drowned.

The American Chamber of Commerce has cabled to President Roosevelt declaring that the passage of the Frye bill will work gross injustice to the Philippines unless the Dingley tariff on Philippine products is abolished.

## KAISER OUR GUEST.

### He Dines at the American Embassy in Berlin

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Emperor William dined this evening at the United States embassy.

Russo-Japanese War.

All about the Japanese Navy. Complete description with photographs and diagrams. See Scientific American, out to-day, on all newsstands.

## FRANCE GIVES OUT HAY'S NOTE

### WANTS CHINA'S ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY RESPECTED.

Most of the Envoys in Washington Call at State Department, Presumably to Discuss Proposals—Not Meant as an Unfriendly Move Toward Russia.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Following is the text according to the Temps of the note sent by Secretary of State Hay to the American representatives abroad concerning the localization of the Russo-Japanese War and the guaranteeing of Chinese neutrality now and after the war.

"Kindly consult the Government to which you are accredited in order to ascertain whether, with the object of avoiding a possible outbreak of troubles in China and of limiting the prejudice caused by the war to the commerce of neutral States, it would not be advisable to insure that the neutrality of China and her administrative entity be respected."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Pending the receipt of formal responses from all the nations addressed, the State Department declines to make known in any authoritative way the character and extent of its proposals with reference to localizing hostilities between Russia and Japan and securing the neutralization of China. Secretary Hay declines to discuss the matter, holding that, as it is the subject of diplomatic exchanges, it must be regarded as confidential.

However, THE SUN's representative is able to say that it is Mr. Hay's intention to publish the correspondence on the subject as soon as a definite phase of the negotiations has been reached, and to repeat that the note was in the most general terms, not attempting to define the area of conflict or intimating that Manchuria was intended to be included within the sphere of China's administrative entity, whose neutralization is proposed. It is also known that the proposals were made to Russia and Japan and that the neutral nations were invited by the United States to give their adherence to the suggested arrangement.

Outside of the White House and the State Department very little is known here of Mr. Hay's neutralization project, for the reason that the circular note was transmitted to the Governments concerned through the United States Embassies and legations at their capitals and copies were not furnished, as is customary, to the representatives of those nations here, whose knowledge has been obtained orally only.

The explanation of the statement in THE SUN yesterday morning, which it is now possible to definitely affirm, that while the United States Government made the neutralization proposal to the Powers, is that it was regarded as wise by the Berlin Government and other Governments that the formal initiative in bringing the matter to the attention of Russia and Japan and the neutral States should be taken by the Administration at Washington, which would be less liable to the suspicion that it had an ulterior motive.

It appears to be the fact that Russia, in spite of repeated assurances to the contrary, has not been satisfied that the United States Government was certain to maintain an attitude that would be construed as friendly to both belligerents. Perhaps Russia is still suspicious. If it were not for this, the likelihood of an acquiescence by the Ministry at St. Petersburg in the neutralization and localizing of hostilities proposals would be greater than it now is, and there is regret in official quarters that such a feeling should be shared in by the advisers of the Czar.

Knowing that the position of the United States upon the Manchurian question is practically similar to that of Japan, Russia naturally finds it hard to differentiate between the sympathy with her opponent that must arise from that position and the disinterestedness of the proposition from the same source in regard to the neutralization of China.

But while there is no authority for saying so, it is safe to assert that there is no unfriendliness toward Russia at the bottom of the neutralization scheme. On the contrary, it was actuated by motives, so far as the United States Government was concerned, arising not only from the desire of extricating China from her present perilous position, but from the humanitarian principle of preserving the peace of the civilized world. It is true that, carried to the fullest extent, the suggestions of Mr. Hay would leave Manchuria free from Russian political control, but the Japanese menace, which Russia has declared she fears, would be removed, and the removal guaranteed for all time by the great Powers.

The situation is extremely interesting and nothing has ever created quite so much comment in diplomatic circles here as the suggestions of Mr. Hay, a fact attested by the unusual number of foreign representatives who called on him to-day with the object of talking over the matter informally. Among his callers were the British and Russian Ambassadors, the Japanese, Dutch and Belgian Ministers and the First Secretaries temporarily in charge of the Italian, German and Austrian embassies.

## ON BRINK OF AMERICAN FALLS.

### Guide Barlow Escorts Supt. Perry to the Edge of the Precipice.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 11.—At noon to-day Guide John R. Barlow escorted Supt. Perry of the State Reservation to a point on the very brink of the American Falls never before reached by a human being. When at the foot of Robinson Island, which is one of the inaccessible points between the American Falls and the Goat Island bridge, Guide Barlow pointed out the possibility of walking to the brink of the awful precipice, sure of every step. The men proceeded, Barlow leading. Leaving Robinson Island they walked on toward the edge of the precipice, which they reached midway between Luna Island and Prospect Point.

## SHOT FORMER HUSBAND'S WIFE.

### Divorced Woman Jealous of the Bride Who Took Her Place.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Samuel Jamison, a bride, was shot to-night by the divorced wife of the bridegroom. The first Mrs. Jamison went to her successor's home, armed with a 35-caliber revolver, and fired five shots at the new wife. Two of them went into Mrs. Jamison's head and three into her body. She will die. The other woman escaped.

Mrs. Jamison's husband is the proprietor of Palmer Park. The second wife's first husband is a policeman.

## Make an Easy Trip South

by using the Southern Ry. Route of the Southern Railway Limited. N. Y. Office, 21 and 118 E. 47th St.

## MIKADO'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

### Appeal: to the Loyalty and Valor of His Faithful Subjects.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Emperor of Japan's declaration of war against Russia is announced as follows:

"We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty since time immemorial, hereby make proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects as follows:

"We hereby declare war against Russia, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against her, in obedience to their duty, with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their duties, to attain the limit of the law of nations."

"We have always deemed it essential in international relations, and have made it our constant aim, to promote the pacific progress of our empire in civilization, to strengthen our friendly ties with other States and to establish a state of things which would maintain enduring peace in the Far East, and assure the future security of our dominion without injury to the rights or interests of other Powers. Our competent authorities have also performed their duties in obedience to our will, so that our relations with all the Powers had been steadily growing in cordiality."

"It was thus entirely against our expectation that we have unhappily come to open hostilities against Russia. The integrity of Korea is a matter of the gravest concern to this empire, not only because of our traditional relations with that country, but because the separate existence of Korea is essential to the safety of our realm."

"Nevertheless Russia, in disregard of her solemn treaty pledges to China and her repeated assurances to other Powers, is still in occupation of Manchuria, has consolidated and strengthened her hold on those provinces and is bent upon their final annexation. And since the absorption of Manchuria by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of China and would, in addition, compel the abandonment of all hope of peace in the Far East, we were determined in those circumstances to settle the question by negotiations and to secure thereby permanent peace."

"With that object in view our competent authorities by our order made proposals to Russia, and frequent conferences were held during the last six months. Russia, however, never met such proposals in a spirit of conciliation, but by wanton delays put off a settlement of the serious questions, and by ostensibly advocating peace on one hand while on the other extending her naval and military preparations, sought to accomplish her own selfish designs. We cannot in the least admit Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desire for peace. She rejected the proposals of our Government. The safety of Korea was in danger, and the interests of our empire were menaced. The guarantee for the future which we failed to secure by peaceful negotiations can now only be obtained by an appeal to arms."

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of our empire preserved."

## DENVER WOMEN WANT TO SERVE.

### Offer to Go as Red Cross Nurses With the Japanese Army.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 11.—Denver women will tender their services as nurses to the Red Cross to act in the Japanese army. This movement was started at the Capitol by the Misses Ella Wright, Isabelle Cowie and Gertrude Ferguson, department clerks. The young women are enthusiastic over the idea and mean business. Miss Wright has sent a telegram to Dr. Nicholas Senn, who has offered to organize a hospital and medical corps of Americans to go to Japan, asking if ten Denver women nurses would be acceptable on his staff.

## WRECK OF THE H. B. HYDE.

### Full Rigged Ship Ashore on Dam Neck Beach—All Hands Saved.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—The full rigged ship Henry B. Hyde of San Francisco, bound from New York to Baltimore to finish loading coal for the Pacific coast, was driven ashore on a half mile south of Dam Neck life saving station during the furious gale which swept this coast last night, and now lies in a perilous position on the beach.

Capt. F. H. Pearson and crew of thirteen men, with the captain's wife, were to-day rescued in the breeches buoy by the United States life savers of the Dam Neck station. The Henry B. Hyde, a vessel of 2,449 tons, built in Bath, Me., in 1884, is well known in this port, having carried several large cargoes from Lambert's Point to the Pacific. The vessel is 267 feet long, 45 feet beam and 20 feet deep.

## SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

### Miss Petersen Made Mrs. Waters at 1 o'Clock This Morning.

A tall man in Uncle Sam's artillery uniform, who said that he was Israel D. Waters of the Twelfth Coast Artillery, and a tall, blonde young woman who described herself as Pauline Petersen, 18 years old, went to Police Headquarters at 12:30 o'clock this morning in search of somebody to marry them. They were advised to go elsewhere, and set off with a volunteer guide toward Alderman Harburger's house in lower Second avenue.

Alderman Harburger was in bed, but got up and married the pair in his parlor.

## Old Man Pushed From "Island" Platform at Bridge.

George Chick, 76 years old, a carpenter of 1149 Forty-second street, Brooklyn, was pushed from the "island" platform last evening while waiting for a Bridge train. His left ankle was fractured. Trains were blocked for about ten minutes.

## President Harper Has a Relapse.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—President Harper of the University of Chicago suffered a relapse to-day, after overexertion on his part and violating his physician's orders. He had been permitted to sit up in a chair yesterday, but insisted on going downstairs. That and the fact that he received over twenty-five callers brought on the relapse.

## HALT IN THE FIGHTING

### Russia Aims to Replace Lost Ships in Far East.

### BALTIC FLEET UNDER WAY.

Losers Made Brave Fight at Chemulpho Against Big Odds.

Crowd Watched the Naval Engagement From Shore—Story of Repulse of Japanese in Attempt to Land at Port Arthur Promptly Denied by Russia.

—Mikado Issues His Declaration of War—Reports of Damage to Japanese Fleet in the First Engagement.

The crop of rumors rivalled that of real news from the scene of war yesterday. Assertions and denials crowded each other on the Far Eastern cables.

There are persistent reports from several quarters that Japan had some ships damaged or disabled in the Port Arthur engagements, and that one or more torpedo boats sank.

One despatch to London from Port Arthur asserted that the Japanese had attempted to make a landing there and had been repulsed. Russia promptly and officially denies this story of a victory.

Another despatch told of a naval engagement at Port Arthur in which "seven more" Russian warships had been disabled. Tokio explains that belated reports of the fighting at Port Arthur on Monday and Tuesday are being given out there and are some times misread as stories of new engagements.

Among these reports is one of another bombardment of Port Arthur on Wednesday in which some houses were demolished. The reported blowing up of a bridge on the Russian Manchurian Railway still lacks official confirmation.

Russia, it is reported, will send the Baltic fleet to the Far East to take the places of the ships put out of commission by the Japanese. There is also a report that she will ask permission to send the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles.

## RUSSIA TO SEND MORE SHIPS.

### Reported Plans for Getting Baltic and Black Sea Fleets to Far East.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A despatch received here from Berlin says that the German Government has been asked by Russia for permission to send the Russian Baltic fleet, consisting of fifteen warships, through the Kiel Canal on its way to the Far East.

KIEL, Feb. 11.—Officials here declare that they are ignorant of any proposal for the Russian Baltic fleet to pass through the North Sea Canal. Local newspapers state with reserve that the fleet is steaming to the westward through the Skaw.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—No precise information can be obtained here concerning the movements of the Russian Baltic fleet. A newspaper despatch from Copenhagen asserts that fifteen ships passed through Danish waters to-day, heading for the Skaw, but upon learning that a fierce storm was raging in the North Sea, the Admiral in command ordered the fleet to pass through the North Sea Canal.

It is pointed out here that the fleet could not reach the seat of war in less than six weeks, not considering the difficulty of procuring coal for the voyage at the ports en route, and that if the warships are accompanied by colliers with the view to consuming ten weeks, by which time the situation probably will be materially altered.

Little is known regarding the composition of the Baltic fleet. It is believed that it includes five new battleships, whose readiness for sea is doubted. These battleships are said to be of a uniform pattern, being of 13,600 tons burden and having a speed of 18 knots. They are the Alexander III, Borodino, Kniazsvarov, Orel and Slava. There are also three smaller battleships and cruisers. Russia also has in the Baltic ten 9-knot gunboats, each mounting one 12-inch gun.

The Daily News gives prominence to a rumor that Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, visited Foreign Minister Lansdowne yesterday and asked sanction for the Russians to pass through the Dardanelles. The News adds that the startling character of such a proposal, should it have been made, does not need comment.

## FALSE REPORTS OF VICTORY.

### Circulated in St. Petersburg and Suppressed by the Police.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Admiralty denies absolutely the report that the Japanese attempted to land yesterday in the neighborhood of Port Arthur.

No war news has been received here to-day. There have been a great number of rumors afloat, but they all have been dispelled. The police have suppressed fly-sheets announcing a great Russian victory. Naval officials state that six Japanese ships were damaged slightly in the attack on Port Arthur on Monday night and that fifty Japanese were killed and 150 wounded, but this statement is apparently conjectural.

## PATRIOTIC SPIRIT FED.

The outburst of patriotism noted in these despatches yesterday is growing in depth. It is stated that the Government is availing itself of this spirit of determination and is organizing a corps of officials, who by speeches and printed articles will aim at

unifying national sentiment and checking the disaffection in the manufacturing districts.

Serious disturbances are reported at Reval, resulting from labor troubles. Troops have been sent there to suppress the disorder.

The Ministry of Finance has issued a warning to the public, in view of the heavy fall in securities, against selling rashly, as such action would only benefit speculators. The Ministry exhorts the public to observe a calmer and more collected attitude, saying that although the war may create temporary difficulties it cannot shake Russia's economic power.

The formation of a Siberian army corps has been ordered.

## ALEXIEFF IN FULL COMMAND.

The Czar has appointed Admiral Alexieff to command the Russian land and sea forces in the Far East.

## ONLY RUMORS OF FIGHTING.

### Story of Attempt by Japanese to Land at Port Arthur, Which is Denied.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The report from Port Arthur, which is now officially denied from St. Petersburg, said that the Japanese attempted to land yesterday in several bays near Port Arthur, but failed to do so.

The despatch goes on to say that several different attempts were made to effect a landing, the parties approaching the shore under cover of Japanese cruisers. This report adds that the Russian authorities say that the attempts were unsuccessful.

It was supposed that the immediate purpose of the Japanese was to gain possession of an eminence from which they could shell the Russian fleet in the harbor and so force it to go out to sea and meet the Japanese warships.

There was a